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*Weekly Situation Report
on
International Terrorism*

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State Dept. review completed

DIA review(s) completed.

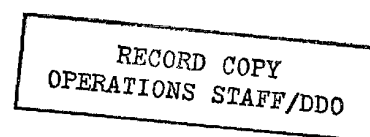
FBI review(s) completed.



7 September 1976

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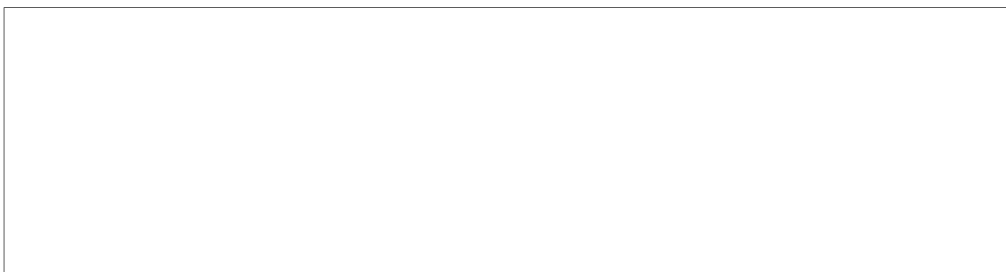
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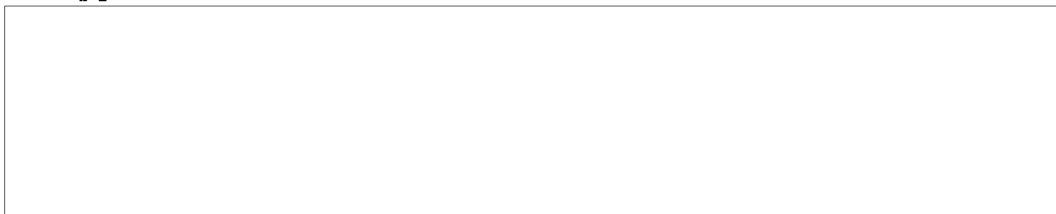
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Argentine Montoneros Acknowledge Sending Booby-
Trapped Packages (Page 10)

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TAB A - Chronology of Significant International Terrorist Acts

CHART: Incidence of Significant International Terror-
ist Acts as Listed in Weekly Situation Reports
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Chronology (Page A-2)

TAB B - Terrorist Threats and Plans

I. Western Hemisphere, Including United States



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V. Far East

VI. Worldwide



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SECRETActivities and Plans of Cuban Exile Terrorists

Members of the Cuban exile coalition CORU held a meeting in Santo Domingo in late August, according to an FBI source, to discuss their future tactics. (The establishment of CORU was reported in the 20 July issue.) It was decided that CORU elements in Venezuela would be responsible for terrorist activities in South America, while members under the direction of leaders in the Dominican Republic would carry out terrorist acts in the rest of the hemisphere. Many CORU members responsive to control from Santo Domingo live in the United States, chiefly in Miami, New York and Newark, and in San Juan, Puerto Rico. Terrorist actions by CORU members within the U.S. will continue to be acknowledged in the name of fictitious groups allegedly independent of CORU.

CORU has issued a threat to the government of Mexico in the form of a release to various Central American press agencies. In this press statement CORU demanded the release of the two Cuban exiles presently in jail in Mexico on charges of attempted kidnap and murder. (The two exiles failed in an effort to kidnap the Cuban consul in Merida but killed his companion, a Cuban fisheries technician.) The press release continued that if the two "combatants" were endangered, condemned or tortured, CORU would attack Mexican diplomats, aircraft and "other objectives" anywhere in the world except in the U.S. (The source did not indicate whether Central American newspapers published the CORU communique. CORU plans to pressure the Mexican government also were reported in the 10 August issue.)

The FBI source said CORU had placed bombs at the offices of Iberia Airlines and the Nanaco shipping company in San Jose, Costa Rica on 24 August. Both companies have business dealings with Cuba. These explosions and their attribution to Cuban exiles were also reported by other sources. CORU claimed credit for bombing the Guyanese embassy in Port of Spain, Trinidad on 1 September 1976. Three Guyanese diplomats were wounded in the explosion. The bombing was CORU's retaliation for Guyana's allowing Cuban troops and aircraft to make a refueling stop before proceeding to Angola. CORU leaders claim to have placed a

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bomb at the Mexican embassy in Guatemala City on 1 September, but there is no confirmation at present that an explosion took place there.

The 17th of April Movement, a splinter group of the Brigade 2506, has now separated from CORU, leaving four member organizations. It plans to conduct its own independent terrorist operations against Cuban and Soviet shipping.

The source claimed that Cuban exiles in Miami support anti-Castro terrorist acts by providing publicity and financial assistance. The Spanish-language press and radio publicize terrorist acts by exiles, and Cuban businessmen increase their monetary contributions to the terrorist groups when successful operations are carried out and publicized. CORU feels that it is legal and patriotic to conduct terrorist missions outside the U.S., and they believe it is beneficial to their cause to publicize all their operations.

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NOTES

Cairo Hijackers and Accomplices Indicted

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The three men who hijacked a Cairo-Luxor flight on 23 August and three others accused of providing support for the hijack operation have been indicted on hijacking charges, according to a press report. (See the issues of 24 and 31 August.) Their trial by military court was to begin on 7 September. One of the charges, punishable by death, said the defendants "communicated with a foreign country, namely the Libyan Arab Republic, and with persons working for it with a view to committing hostile acts against the Arab Republic of Egypt." [REDACTED]

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Fatah Leader Publicly Threatens Worldwide Terrorism

The Rome newspaper Corriere della Sera of 2 September carried a front-page question and answer interview with Salah Khalaf (Abu Iyad), whom it identified as the Palestine Liberation Organization's number two man. (Khalaf, formerly chief of Black September terrorist operations, is considered

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to be Yasir Arafat's second in command in Fatah. He holds no official position in the PLO.) In the interview Khalaf is quoted as saying that the PLO is prepared to make major concessions and withdraw to refugee camps in order to attain peace in Lebanon, provided Syria also withdraws its forces. The alternative, should these "last concessions" not be accepted, would be "a savage guerrilla explosion in the four corners of the world with actions such as we have never before contemplated." Khalaf appealed for the assistance of European countries, particularly Italy, in prohibiting the massacre of the Palestinian people.

Khalaf's statement about a new explosion of terrorism probably was a last-ditch effort to influence Western nations to put pressure on Syria, rather than a reflection of any specific plans for new terrorist activity. A disastrous defeat in Lebanon might lead to a spurt of desperate violence by the more radical fedayeen factions, however.

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British Reporter Released by Ethiopian Insurgents

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The British Foreign Office announced that Jon Swain, who had been held captive by the Tigre People's Liberation Front in Ethiopia since mid-June, was handed over to the British embassy in Sudan on 5 September. Swain is a correspondent for The Sunday Times of London who was on assignment in Ethiopia. He was abducted from a bus by the insurgents and had been marching with them and with guerrillas of the Eritrean Popular Liberation Front who later joined forces with the Tigre group. The press announcement did not mention what negotiations, if any, led to Swain's release.

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Argentine Montoneros Acknowledge Sending Booby-Trapped Packages

In threatening letters to seven Ford executives in Argentina, the Montoneros claimed responsibility for sending the gift-packaged bombs that injured four persons on 26 August (see the 31 August issue). The seven Ford executives who received new threats include both Americans and Argentinians. Six of the letters were identical, saying in part that the Montoneros' fight for liberation includes eliminating those who contribute to exploitation of the working class and that on 26 August they sent boxes with explosives

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to "a few exploiters, but we will continue to watch you . . . until the race of exploiters and oligarchs disappears from the land."

The Ford general manager of finance, Nogueira, received a differently worded letter, alleging that Marcel Capdevila, the Renault executive who was injured by one of the package bombs on 26 August, had turned over some of his workers to the Argentine authorities. The letter warned Nogueira not to make the same mistake and continued, "You won't receive only an envelope but there will be an explosive case waiting for you at every corner . . . The manager who collaborates with repression is the manager who will go to the wall." The greeting cards sent with these seven letters were similar to those sent with the parcel bombs.

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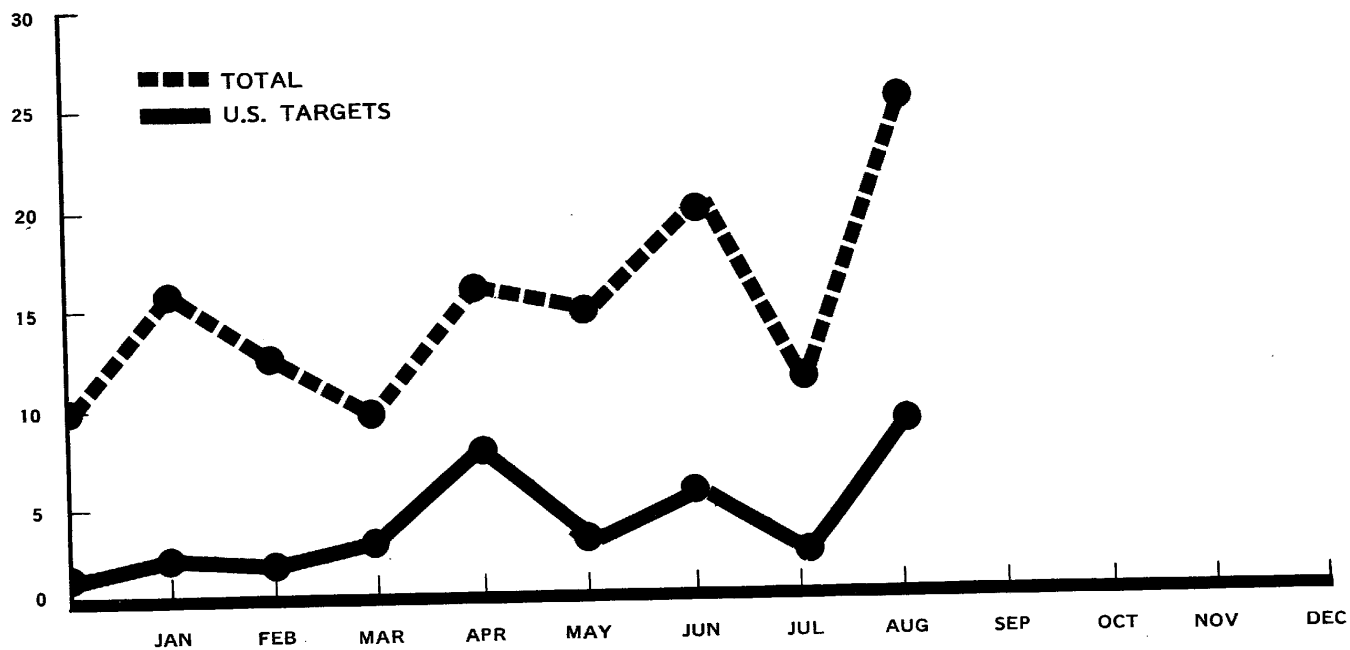
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INCIDENCE OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS
AS LISTED IN WEEKLY SITUATION REPORTS — 1976



NOTE: THIS GRAPH DOES NOT NECESSARILY REFLECT ALL INCIDENTS RECORDED
IN TAB A DURING THE ABOVE PERIOD, AS INCIDENTS WHICH LATER PROVE NOT TO
HAVE SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL SCOPE ARE OMITTED FROM THE MONTHLY TOTAL.

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CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS

<u>Date:</u>	16 August 1976	<u>South African Embassy Bombed</u> An aluminum tube filled with gunpowder exploded at the South African embassy in Rome on 16 August, causing considerable property damage but no personal injuries. A leaflet left in a telephone booth identified the attackers as members of the "Proletarian Internationalism."
<u>Place:</u>	Italy, Rome	
		25X1
<u>Date:</u>	24 August 1976	<u>Cuban Business Contacts Bombed</u> Bombs exploded at the offices of Iberia Airlines and Nanaco Shipping in San Jose on 24 August. Six people were injured. Both Iberia and Nanaco do business with Cuba. CORU, a Cuban exile organization, claimed credit for placing the bombs.
<u>Place:</u>	Costa Rica, San Jose	
		25X1
<u>Date:</u>	1 September 1976	<u>Guyana Consulate General Bombed</u> A bomb exploded in front of the Guyana consulate general in Port of Spain on 1 September, injuring three people and causing extensive damage. CORU claimed it placed the bomb to retaliate against Guyana for allowing Cuban troops and aircraft to stop in Guyana en route to Angola. A Guyanese boat anchored off Port of Spain was hit by saboteurs and police
<u>Place:</u>	Trinidad, Port of Spain	

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investigators are trying to determine whether there is a link to the bombing at the consulate. The vessel's lifeboat, telecommunications and other equipment were said to have been smashed in the attack.

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Date: 2 September 1976

Place: France, Bayonne

Commercial Section Bombed
A bomb exploded in the commercial section of Bayonne near a Basque cultural association bookstore and caused property damage to a number of stores in the area. There were no personal injuries. The explosion occurred a few hours before the opening of the trial of a Basque nationalist in Bayonne.

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TAB B—Terrorists Threats
and Plans

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TERRORIST THREATS AND PLANS

Tab B includes all reasonably credible reports of planned terrorist activity. [redacted]

[redacted] the threats listed are considered sufficiently plausible to warrant alertness and the use of protective security measures. However, terrorist groups often discuss general intentions or make tentative plans for violent acts that they never succeed in carrying out. In nearly all the cases listed, the intended target and appropriate governments have been informed of the threat.

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** Indicates a new threat reported for the first time.

* Indicates a revision of a threat reported in previous issues.

I. Western Hemisphere, Including the United States

Target: FORD EXECUTIVES

Place: Argentina,
Buenos Aires

Date: Unknown

** Seven senior executives of the Ford Motor Company in Buenos Aires received threatening letters from the Montoneros, according to the U.S. embassy. [redacted]

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No significant terrorist threats were reported during the period 1-7 September 1976 for the following areas:

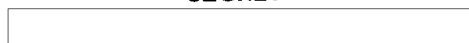
V. Far East

VI. Worldwide

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LAB C-Potential
Targets

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Distribution: Ambassador L. Douglas Heck
Director of the Office for Combatting
Terrorism (M/CT)
Department of State

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Negotiations and Arms Control
International Security Affairs
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Mr. James F. Barie
Assistant Chief, International Affairs
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WEEKLY SITUATION REPORT

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West Germans Offer Rewards for Terrorists (Page 10)

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TAB A - Chronology of Significant International Terrorist Acts

TAB B - Terrorist Threats and Plans

I. Western Hemisphere, Including United States

II. Europe

III. Middle East

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IV. Africa

V. Far East

VI. Worldwide

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ARTICLES

Croatian Separatists Hijack TWA Flight

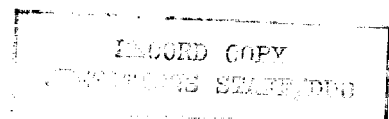
The four men and one woman who commandeered a Trans World Airlines 727 jet aircraft over upper New York state on the night of 10 September were back in New York City awaiting arraignment on federal charges of air piracy less than 48 hours after the hijacking occurred. They also faced the likelihood of being charged with first degree murder in the death of a New York bomb squad policeman. Four of the hijackers are Yugoslav-born Croatian nationalists resident in the United States and the fifth is the U.S.-born wife of one of them.

The five seized control of the New York-to-Chicago flight shortly after 2000 hours and ordered the pilot to change course to Montreal where the plane was refueled and set out for Gander, Newfoundland. During that leg of the trip the hijackers relayed to authorities their demands that a 1,600 word communique and a 2,500 word declaration of independence of the Croatian people be published in four large U.S. metropolitan newspapers and the International Herald Tribune, published in Paris. Authorities were told that copies of the documents would be found in a locker at Grand Central Station. Along with the documents authorities found a bomb and a note stating that a similar bomb, emplaced "somewhere in the United States," would be detonated if the terrorists' demands for publicizing the documents were not met. The bomb found at Grand Central was taken to a police disposal area where one police officer was killed and three other members of the bomb squad were injured while attempting to disarm it. No other bomb has been located.

When the short-range (1,600 miles) 727 aircraft arrived at Gander the terrorists released 35 of the passengers. There the hijacked plane was met by a 707 dispatched by TWA to provide necessary navigational aids for the onward flight to Europe. The two planes proceeded to Keflavik, Iceland where they refueled again and where leaflets entitled "Declaration of the Headquarters of the Croatian National Liberation Forces" were transferred from the hijacked plane

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to the 707. The leaflets were dropped from the plane in low-level sweeps over central London and then over Paris, before the two planes landed at Charles de Gaulle airport.

French authorities immobilized the aircraft and issued an ultimatum to the hijackers to free the hostages unharmed and surrender. The female member of the group was allowed to leave the aircraft, and she placed long distance phone calls to the United States to learn if the newspapers had published the statements as demanded by the terrorists. Photocopies of newspaper articles were provided to her, but French authorities refused to allow her to re-enter the plane. Shortly thereafter the hijackers showed their hostages that the explosive devices which they had used to threaten and control the crew and passengers were fake, consisting of clay rather than plastique. The passengers were then allowed to disembark and the hijackers gave themselves up to French police. There were no casualties among the passengers or crew. The five hijackers were placed aboard a French military aircraft and returned to New York under guard.

The five are Zvonko Busic and his wife Julienne, Petar Matovic, Frane Pesut, and Mark Vlasic. All support the cause of Croatian nationalism, and Busic was reported to have said as he was led off the hijacked jet, "We are proud of what we did. Don't be surprised if you hear about other attacks in the future...."

This episode is the latest in a long chain of terrorist attacks and murder stretching back over decades, in the continuing deadly skirmishing among rival Yugoslav emigre groups in the U.S. and around the world, and between the exiles and Yugoslav officials. Recent examples of such violence include the assassination of the Yugoslav vice consul in Frankfurt, the bombing of the Yugoslav embassy in Washington in which two people were injured, and the killing of a Yugoslav political refugee whose car was blown up while he was driving in Nice, France. (See the issues of 10 February; 15 June, page A1; and 31 August, page A1. Also see the 7 September issue, Tab C, in which the U.S. embassy in Belgrade warned of possible future terrorism.)

The Yugoslav government and press vehemently criticized the U.S. handling of the hijacking. They complained bitterly

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about the dissemination of the hijackers' communique and declaration of independence and described this as an unfriendly act against the interest of Yugoslavia. A more general complaint was voiced over U.S. tolerance for any sort of anti-Yugoslav organizations. [REDACTED]

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Hijackers Seize Indian Airliner

An Indian Airlines domestic flight was hijacked on 10 September shortly after leaving Delhi's Palam International Airport. Six male hijackers armed with grenades and a pistol commandeered the Boeing 737 at about 0800 while en route to Bombay. They demanded to be flown to Karachi, Pakistan but agreed to land at Lahore after the pilot told them that the plane was low on fuel. They arrived at Lahore about a half hour after the take-over and started negotiations with Pakistani authorities for food and fuel so that they could continue to Jidda, Saudi Arabia and from there on to Libya. The Pakistanis agreed to the requests but waited until midday before making delivery. Departure was again delayed when the pilot asked for air charts which the Pakistanis said had to be flown in from Karachi. The pilot then insisted that a navigator be added to the crew. During this period six ailing passengers were freed.

Early in the evening the hijackers were informed that Saudi Arabia had refused permission for the plane to land; when darkness fell they decided to postpone takeoff until the following day. At about 0030 on 11 September the hijackers, apparently worn down by the delaying tactics and discouraged by not being able to land at Jidda, agreed to release the remaining 71 passengers, including two Americans, and the seven crew members. The leader of the hijackers accompanied them to the terminal, where he was arrested. Security forces reportedly drugged the drinking water supplied to the five men who stayed aboard the aircraft but this has not been confirmed. They were taken into custody at about 0400.

The motive for the hijacking is still not clear. The hijackers, who appeared to be between 25 and 35 years old and spoke with a Kashmiri accent, made no demands for money or for the release of prisoners. They did not criticize the Indian or any other government, but they did refuse to deal with Indian officials at Lahore. In view of the new spirit of cooperation which the Indians and the Pakistanis apparently developed during this incident, their officials may be reluctant to provide details which could embarrass either party. The hijackers were careful not to harm the passengers but were less considerate with the crew. During the flight

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from Delhi to Lahore they did threaten to blow up the aircraft or to break the cockpit glass and cause decompression of the plane. The hijackers are now in Pakistani military custody. [REDACTED]

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NOTES

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Soviet Diplomat Expresses Opposition to Terrorism in Latin America

In early September Soviet charge d'affaires Sazhenev discussed terrorism with the U.S. political counselor in Buenos Aires. He criticized a press interview in which Chilean President Pinochet suggested that Moscow was behind terrorism in Latin America. Sazhenev protested that this is not true and that on the contrary, the Soviets favor a "peaceful path to socialism" and are opposed to terrorist tactics, which he described as the result of "bourgeois infantilism" and a failure to appreciate the dynamics of history.

Sazhenev said that the Argentine People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) is completely mistaken in its approach, as was the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) in Chile, and added that it would be a disaster for Argentina, for Moscow and for Washington should such people achieve power. As the Soviets and the orthodox Communist Party of Argentina (PCA)

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had feared, Sazhenev commented, terrorism from the left is producing counterterrorism from the right, which could lead to repressive measures against the PCA and other "democratic forces." The Soviet embassy in Buenos Aires, however, sees no desirable alternative to President Videla and fears that he might be replaced by a hardliner who would bring about a deterioration of Argentine-Soviet relations. [REDACTED]

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West Germans Offer Rewards for Terrorists

In August the Federal Republic of Germany raised the amount of reward being offered for information leading to the arrest of terrorists, according to U.S. military information. Rewards of 50,000 marks (\$20,000) were set aside for the arrest of each of 14 anarchist terrorists, including Hans-Joachim Klein, who participated in the December 1975 OPEC attack; Gabriele Kroeher-Tiedemann, who was released from prison in the Lorenz kidnapping incident of February 1975 and also was among the OPEC terrorists; Rolf Pohle, also released as a result of the Lorenz kidnapping and currently imprisoned in Athens; Angela Luther, a long-time fugitive believed to be one of the Lorenz kidnappers; and Ilich Ramirez Sanchez ("Carlos"). [REDACTED]

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CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS

Date: 8 September 1976 Argentine Consulate Bombed
Place: Colombia, Medellin Molotov cocktails were thrown at the Argentine consulate in Medellin, causing significant property damage but no personal injuries. No one has claimed credit for the bombing. Local authorities, however, speculated that the attack might be related to Chilean solidarity week and may have been perpetrated by Argentine leftists.

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Date: 9 September 1976 Chrysler Executive Assassinated
Place: Argentina, Buenos Aires An Argentine executive of the Chrysler factory in Buenos Aires was assassinated in front of his home on 9 September. The Montoneros claimed responsibility. Workers have been on strike at the auto factories in Argentina. This assassination followed the firing of 121 workers accused by Chrysler and Ford of promoting work stoppages and slowdowns.

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Date: 10 September 1976 TWA Aircraft Hijacked
Place: United States, New York Four Croatian exiles and one American hijacked a TWA aircraft on a flight from New York to Chicago. The plane was diverted to Montreal, Iceland and finally Paris, France where the hijackers

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eventually surrendered. Their demands had included dispersing propaganda leaflets over London, Paris, and Montreal, and publication of a communique and a declaration of Croatian independence from Yugoslavia. All the passengers and crew were released unharmed. The five hijackers are in custody in New York. The hijackers had also directed police to a bomb placed in a subway locker at Grand Central Terminal. While trying to deactivate the bomb, one policeman was killed and three others were seriously injured.

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Date: 10 September 1976

Place: India, New Delhi

Indian Airlines Hijacked

Six men with a Kashmiri accent hijacked an Indian Airlines aircraft on a domestic flight. The hijackers wanted to go to Saudi Arabia and then Libya. The plane went as far as Lahore, Pakistan, where officials were eventually able to take the hijackers into custody. No one was hurt in the ordeal. The motivation for the hijacking is not known.

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Date: 11 September 1976

Place: Italy, Rome

Bombings in Rome

Bombs exploded outside the offices of the U.S. Information Service, the Chilean embassy to the Vatican and the Brazilian

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airlines, causing slight property damage but no personal injuries. A group calling itself the "Che Guevara Internationalist Brigade" claimed credit for placing the bombs. This group previously claimed responsibility for killing the Bolivian ambassador in Paris. In addition, Molotov cocktails were thrown at the office of Honeywell International, at the door of a building which houses an Israel-connected travel agency, and the automobile of a U.S. Navy enlisted man. Police speculated that the bombings were to mark the third anniversary of the military coup in Chile which resulted in the death of Salvador Allende.

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TERRORIST THREATS AND PLANS

Tab B includes all reasonably credible reports of planned terrorist activity.

the threats listed are considered sufficiently plausible to warrant alertness and the use of protective security measures. However, terrorist groups often discuss general intentions or make tentative plans for violent acts that they never succeed in carrying out. In nearly all the cases listed, the intended target and appropriate governments have been informed of the threat.

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** Indicates a new threat reported for the first time.

* Indicates a revision of a threat reported in previous issues.

I. Western Hemisphere, Including the United States

Target: FORD EXECUTIVES

Place: Argentina,
Buenos Aires

Date: Unknown

Seven senior executives of the Ford Motor Company in Buenos Aires received threatening letters from the Montoneros.

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Target: Cuban Diplomats
in Latin America

See B-II.

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No significant terrorist threats were reported during the period 8-14 September 1976 for the following areas:

III. Middle East

V. Far East

VI. Worldwide

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1
Potential Terrorist
Targets

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Department of State

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Deputy Director for International
Negotiations and Arms Control
International Security Affairs
Department of Defense

Mr. James F. Barie
Assistant Chief, International Affairs
Office of Management and Budget

Mr. Daniel J. Mozeleski
National Security Council Staff

Mr. Herbert H. Kaiser, Jr.
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Environment,
Safety and Consumer Affairs
Department of Transportation

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Department of Justice

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Department of Treasury

Mr. Thomas W. Leavitt
Assistant Director, Intelligence Division
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WEEKLY SITUATION REPORT

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Articles:

TWA Hijackers Indicted; French Hard-Line Policy
(Page 1)

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Notes:

Egypt Sentences Three Hijackers to Life (Page 9)

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Cairo Press Claims Carlos Has Nuclear Weapon
(Page 9)

Bombing of Cuban Reception Averted (Page 10)

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Lithuanian Hijackers in U.S. Custody (Page 12)

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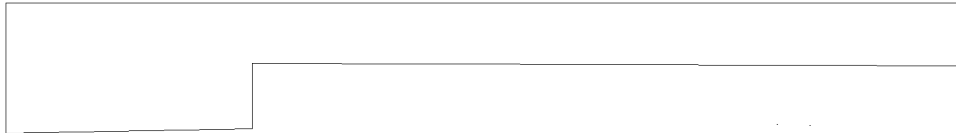
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TAB A - Chronology of Significant International Terrorist Acts

TAB B - Terrorist Threats and Plans



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III. Middle East



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V. Far East

VI. Worldwide



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ARTICLES

TWA Hijackers Indicted; French Hard-Line Policy

The four men and a woman who hijacked a Trans World Airlines jet and ordered it flown to Europe on 10 September to gain publicity for Croatian independence were arraigned in New York City on air piracy charges on 13 September. Bail was set at \$1 million for each of them. They are also to be charged with the death of New York bomb squad officer Brian J. Murray, who was killed while trying to detonate a bomb left by the hijackers at Manhattan's Grand Central Station. (See the issue of 14 September.)

There was initial speculation that these hijackers might have been involved in the explosion at La Guardia airport last December in which 11 persons were killed and 75 injured. The leader of the hijackers, Zvonko Busic, has denied complicity in that bombing although he has admitted masterminding the seizure of the aircraft and constructing the bomb found at Grand Central that subsequently killed officer Murray.

The wisdom of the hard-line approach toward the hijackers on the part of French authorities has been the subject of considerable discussion in that country. When the hijacked plane landed at Paris, the French Minister of Interior gave orders to immobilize the aircraft by deflating its tires. He then had a message read to the hijackers by radio, giving them three choices--to be executed on the spot if they harmed the passengers or crew, to surrender to United States authorities, or to surrender to Yugoslav authorities.

President Giscard d'Estaing has issued a statement noting that the orders to act firmly in this incident will be the model for any future similar incident that may occur on French territory. It was reported that the French airline pilots' association had asked the Interior Minister not to take any action that could imperil the lives of the hostages aboard the aircraft, and one newspaper observed that the incident could have ended disastrously since the government, not knowing that the hijackers were actually not

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armed, chose to risk the safety of the hostages by adopting its firm, no-nonsense stand with the hijackers. Nonetheless, the paper concluded that the government's handling of the incident constitutes a precedent which would seem to rule out any future possibility of taking a different attitude in similar incidents. [REDACTED]

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NOTES

Egypt Sentences Three Hijackers to Life

On 18 September an Egyptian military tribunal pronounced sentence on the three men who hijacked an Egyptian airliner between Cairo and Luxor on 23 August. (See the issues of 24 and 31 August and 7 September.) All three had pleaded guilty to the actual hijacking, but they and three others accused of complicity pleaded not guilty to charges of contacting a foreign power, for which they could receive the death penalty. The three hijackers were sentenced to hard labor for life but were acquitted on the charge of collusion with Libya. The three alleged accomplices were acquitted.

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Cairo Press Claims Carlos Has Nuclear Weapon

The Cairo daily newspaper Al-Akhbar carried a story on 16 September that Ilich Ramirez Sanchez ("Carlos") is

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hiding out in an Arab embassy somewhere in Europe with a small-sized nuclear weapon. The paper's London correspondent reported that Carlos and his group intended to use the small bomb in a "sensational terroristic operation." The newspaper gave no indication as to how its correspondent acquired this story. There is no evidence that Carlos or any other terrorists have access to nuclear devices. It is assumed that Carlos is in the Middle East (see the 14 September issue).

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Bombing of Cuban Reception Averted

A briefcase containing plastic explosives was discovered in a Lisbon hotel a few hours before Cuban diplomats were to hold a reception there to celebrate the signing of a trade agreement between Portugal and Cuba. Explosives experts removed the briefcase and defused the bomb. It is not known who is responsible for placing this bomb. Last April a bomb exploded at the Cuban embassy killing two staff employees. Right-wing extremists were thought to be responsible for that bombing and may also have made this new attempt. It is also possible that CORU, the Cuban exile coalition, placed the bomb, as a recent FBI report indicated that CORU was planning two operations against Cuban diplomats in Europe.

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Lithuanian Hijackers in U.S. Custody

Pranas Brazinskas and his son Algirdas, who in October 1970 hijacked a Soviet airliner in the USSR and diverted it to Turkey, entered the U.S. illegally from Venezuela on 24 August. The two men were convicted in a Turkish court as a result of the shooting death of a stewardess aboard the hijacked plane, and were subsequently released from jail in a general amnesty in 1974. The Soviet government repeatedly tried to have them repatriated from Turkey to face charges in connection with the hijacking. (See the issue of 20 July 1976.) These efforts prompted the two men to seek refuge in another country, and in mid-1976 they were flown from Ankara to Rome where they applied for Venezuelan visas. When they arrived at John F. Kennedy International Airport last month, both absconded while allegedly awaiting an onward flight to Toronto. The younger Brazinskas was arrested in Worcester, Massachusetts on 15 September and was jailed in Boston as an illegal alien. His father turned himself in to the Immigration and Naturalization Service in New York City the following day. If, as expected, they seek political asylum in this country, it is likely that the Soviet government will once more seek their repatriation on the hijacking charge. A Moscow news commentary of 20 September was bitterly critical of the Brazinskas' presence in the U.S.

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CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS

Date: 31 August 1976 Mexican Consulate Bombed
Place: Guatemala, Guatemala City A bomb exploded at the Mexican consulate in Guatemala City on 31 August. A receptionist was slightly injured and there was some property damage. The Cuban exile coalition CORU claimed responsibility for the bombing.

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Date: 10 September 1976 Panamanian Ambassador's Daughter Kidnapped
Place: Italy, Rome The six-year-old daughter of the Panamanian ambassador to Italy was kidnapped in Rome on 10 September. She was found by police five hours after the kidnapping. Police are questioning three women, a Panamanian, an Ecuadorian and a Guatemalan. No motive is known at present. Kidnappings are a frequent occurrence in Italy.

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Date: 13 September 1976 American Woman Kidnapped
Place: Argentina, Buenos Aires A young American woman was kidnapped from her home by seven armed men. The father, a Mennonite missionary, said his daughter had been involved in the political arm of the ERP the year before when she

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was at the university. It is not known if rightists or leftists are responsible for the kidnapping.

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Date: 15 September 1976

Place: Argentina,
Buenos Aires

Attack on Argentine Executive of Ford Motor Company
Guerrillas fired submachine guns and three hand grenades against the house of an Argentine executive of the Ford Motor Company in Buenos Aires on 15 September. The Montoneros claimed responsibility. This is the second attack against an auto executive within a week. A Chrysler executive was assassinated on 9 September. The auto industry has been experiencing strikes and slowdowns and 121 workers were recently fired.

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Date: 16 September 1976

Place: United States,
Elizabeth, New
Jersey

Explosion on Soviet Ship
An explosive attached to the hull of a Soviet ship docked at Port Elizabeth went off, causing minor damage to the hull but no personal injuries. A group calling itself Omega Seven, an anti-Communist Cuban organization, claimed responsibility. CORU, the Cuban exile coalition, was planning to use fictitious names to claim credit for terrorist acts in the U.S.

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Date: 20 September 1976

Place: United States,
San Francisco

South African Consul General's
Residence Bombed

A powerful bomb exploded at the residence of the South African consul general in San Francisco, causing property damage but no injuries. The Lucio Cabana Unit of the New world Liberation Front claimed responsibility for setting the bomb. They issued a communique condemning the racist policies of South Africa. This group also claimed responsibility for setting a bomb at the consul general's home on 1 July.

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Date: 20 September 1976

Place: Argentina,
Buenos Aires

New U.S. Chancery Building in
Buenos Aires Damaged by Fire
Fire broke out on 20 September in the new U.S. chancery building in Buenos Aires. An inspection of the building by American officials was underway at the time. Although the fire was quickly brought under control, damage estimated at over \$10,000 was caused to the central electrical system. The inspecting officials believe the fire was intentionally set, as they found cardboard jammed into the utility shaft where the fire started.

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Date: 21 September 1976

Place: United States,
Washington, D.C.

Former Chilean Ambassador to
the United States Killed by
Bomb

Orlando Letelier, Chilean ambassador to the United States during the regime of President Salvador Allende, was killed in Washington, D.C. on 21 September when a bomb exploded in the car in which he was riding. Also killed was Ronnie Moffett, a colleague from the Trans National Institute, where Letelier had been the director. Mrs. Moffett's husband was seriously injured in the blast.

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TAB B—Terrorists Threats
and Plans

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TERRORIST THREATS AND PLANS

Tab B includes all reasonably credible reports of planned terrorist activity. [redacted]

[redacted], the threats listed are considered sufficiently plausible to warrant alertness and the use of protective security measures. However, terrorist groups often discuss general intentions or make tentative plans for violent acts that they never succeed in carrying out. In nearly all the cases listed, the intended target and appropriate governments have been informed of the threat.

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** Indicates a new threat reported for the first time.

* Indicates a revision of a threat reported in previous issues.

I. Western Hemisphere, Including the United States

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Target: FORD EXECUTIVES

Place: Argentina,
Buenos Aires

Date: Unknown

Seven senior executives of
the Ford Motor Company in
Buenos Aires received threat-
ening letters from the Monto-
neros.

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No significant terrorist threats were reported during the period 15-21 September 1976 for the following areas:

III. Middle East

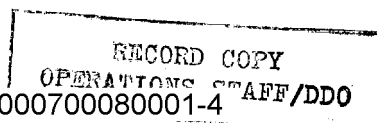
V. Far East

VI. Worldwide

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TAB C—Potential Terrorist
Targets

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Target: Pan Arab Games

Place: Syria, Damascus

Date: 6 October 1976

** The Pan Arab games in Damascus on or about 6 October could present dissidents with the opportunity to embarrass the Asad regime by terrorist acts, according to the U.S. Defense Attache.

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Director of the Office for Combatting
Terrorism (M/CT)
Department of State

Mr. Dwayne S. Anderson
Deputy Director for International
Negotiations and Arms Control
International Security Affairs
Department of Defense

Mr. James F. Barie
Assistant Chief, International Affairs
Office of Management and Budget

Mr. Daniel J. Mozeleski
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Mr. Herbert H. Kaiser, Jr.
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Environment,
Safety and Consumer Affairs
Department of Transportation

Mr. James Robinson
Criminal Division
Department of Justice

Mr. Richard D. Parsons
Associate Director of the Domestic Council

Mr. Herbert K. Reis
Legal Advisor
United States Mission to the United Nations

Mr. J. Robert McBrien
Special Assistant for Special Legislation
and Projects
Department of Treasury

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Assistant Director, Intelligence Division
Federal Bureau of Investigation

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Central Intelligence Agency

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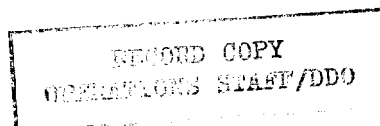
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*Weekly Situation Report
on
International Terrorism*

State Dept. review completed

FBI review(s) completed.

DIA review(s) completed.

28 September 1976

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WEEKLY SITUATION REPORT

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28 September 1976

Articles:

Swift Justice in Damascus (Page 1)

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Former Chilean Ambassador Killed by Bomb
in Washington (Page 3)

Montoneros Continue Terrorism Against Foreign
Firms in Argentina (Page 5)

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Notes:

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Imminent Trial of Istanbul Airport Terrorists
(Page 10)

German Sentenced for Burglaries in Support
of Terrorists (Page 10)

TAB A - Chronology of Significant International Terrorist Acts

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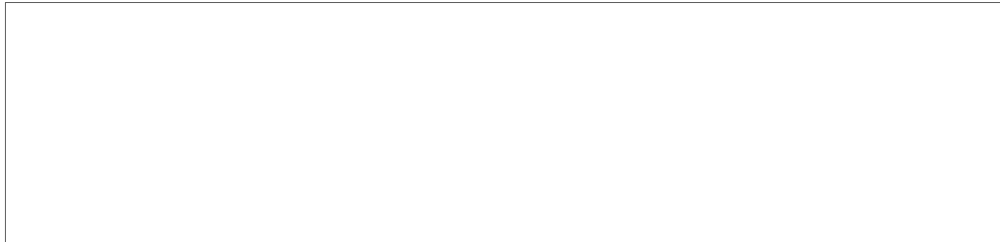
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TAB B - Terrorist Threats and Plans



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V. Far East

VI. Worldwide



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ARTICLESSwift Justice in Damascus

Four guerrillas, who received terrorist training in Iraq and claimed membership in Fatah, seized the Semiramis Hotel in downtown Damascus at dawn on 26 September. They held off Syrian forces for seven hours during which time their leader and four hostages were killed and another 34 hostages were wounded. The three guerrillas who were captured were hanged in front of the hotel on 27 September.

When the guerrillas arrived at the Semiramis Hotel, one of the largest in Damascus and a favorite of foreigners, they were informed that there were no rooms available. They shot the desk clerk and a bystander and then, armed with machine guns and grenades, moved from floor to floor rousing guests until they had 90 hostages, including one American. They herded the hostages to an upper floor and then told officials that they would exchange them for 33 Palestinians being held in prisons for bombings in various parts of Syria. The building was quickly surrounded by at least 200 Syrian soldiers, including military policemen and special forces troops. At about 9 a.m. 50 members of the special forces stormed the hotel, some entering the upper floors on fire truck ladders. By noon the battle was over.

The captured terrorists, all Palestinians, appeared on television later in the day. The three men identified their slain leader as Zuheir Abu Hashisha, a Palestinian, and said that they belonged to a guerrilla unit within Fatah called the Black June Organization formed to protest Syria's full-scale intervention in Lebanon. In Beirut, spokesmen for the PLO and Fatah denied involvement in the raid and blamed a dissident group in Baghdad, headed by Abu Nidal (Sabri al-Banna). In the past he headed a Fatah breakaway faction that conducted some international terrorist attacks, but he is not known to have engaged in terrorist activities for some time. (See the issues of 19 September 1973 and 23 September 1975.) A spokesman for Fatah said that a detailed statement will be issued later "to explain the role of certain Arab intelligence organizations" in the attack.

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Former Chilean Ambassador Killed by Bomb in Washington

Orlando Letelier, former Chilean ambassador to the United States and national leader in the government of former Chilean President Salvador Allende, was killed by a bomb blast at 9:30 a.m. on 21 September in downtown Washington, D.C., while he and two associates employed by the Institute for Policy Studies were driving to work in Letelier's automobile. Letelier, who had previously worked with the Transnational Institute in The Hague, later became the head of the foreign affairs program at the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington. Also killed in the blast was his assistant, Ronni Moffitt. Ronni's husband, Michael Moffitt, was slightly injured but was released immediately after treatment for minor wounds and shock at a nearby hospital. Arrangements were made to bury Letelier in Caracas, Venezuela.

Letelier had loaned his automobile to the Moffitts on the evening of the 20th after their automobile refused to start. Then on the morning of the 21st, the Moffitts passed by Letelier's home at approximately 9:00 a.m. in order to return the car and accompany Letelier to work.

Investigating officials said that the plastic bomb was expertly designed to concentrate its force upward into the driver's seat, and was therefore intended to kill a victim, not merely to destroy the vehicle. They also commented that the bomb had probably been attached by wires or magnets to the underside of the car, although one of Letelier's associates said that a set of car keys had disappeared a few days earlier and might have been used to open the car in order to hide the bomb inside. Officials originally suspected that the bomb had been detonated by radio control but subsequently found pieces of a small clock which they now believe to have been part of a timing device. As yet officials are uncertain as to when the bomb was hidden, speculating that it could have been attached during the evening of the 20th when the car was at the Moffitts' home, or during the few minutes on the morning of the 21st when the Moffitts entered Letelier's home to pick him up on the way to work. As of 28 September, federal and local officials are continuing their investigations.

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In a quick reaction to spreading rumors that the Chilean government had carried out the assassination, an official communique issued by the Chilean Foreign Ministry pointed out that for the past three years there have been attempts on influential Chilean exiles shortly before each opening of the United Nations General Assembly. The communique stated that the bombings were planned and executed by "savage fanatics motivated by hatred," whose goal was to embarrass and discredit the current Chilean government. The communique noted that as in previous similar incidents, the current Chilean government could expect to suffer widespread criticism which would seriously damage its international credibility; therefore, the Chilean government would only lose by the assassination of its opponents and would gain nothing.

A number of the approximately 3,000 marchers in a memorial procession held on 26 September carried placards accusing the Chilean government of the assassination. Procession participants pledged that the fight against the present Chilean government would continue despite the threat of assassination, and that they would oppose the Pinochet regime wherever and whenever possible.

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Montoneros Continue Terrorism Against Foreign Firms in Argentina

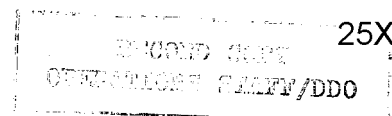
Since the Montoneros sent threatening letters to several Ford executives in Argentina in early September and acknowledged sending the bombs that injured four persons in late August, they have followed up their threats with new attacks. (See the 7 September issue.) On 15 September terrorists in a pickup truck fired a machine-gun blast at the garage of the home of a Ford engineering manager. Guards returned fire, and as the truck departed pamphlets were thrown out. The text criticized labor practices of the government and the "exploiting employers," ending with the sentence, "Montonero resistance will win." On 20 September a similar incident took place at the administrative offices of Chrysler Febre-Argentina in San Justo, Buenos Aires Province. Bullets riddled the windows of a conference room, and one round penetrated the office of the manager/director. A communique was left identifying the attackers as Montoneros.

Also on 20 September, John G. Little, an Argentine department chief of the German-connected Schering Pharmaceutical Co., was assassinated in a Buenos Aires suburb. While waiting for a bus to travel to his office, he was shot at point-blank range by two persons who fired from the street.

According to the U.S. embassy, about 14 senior executives, none of them U.S. citizens, have been assassinated in 1976. They worked for such companies as Bendix, Swift, Chrysler and Fiat. In addition, 14 Argentine managers in U.S. companies have been abducted, and some cases are not yet resolved. In the last month two Chrysler executives have resigned, and a third, who was transferred to Brazil for his protection, is discouraged and may resign. The embassy commented that these attacks appear to be revenge against foreign companies for discharging employees or reporting them to security forces. The Montoneros apparently are attempting to gain worker support by administering what they consider justice to management. ()

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Imminent Trial of Istanbul Airport Terrorists

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An Istanbul police official informed the U.S. consulate that the two fedayeen terrorists who attacked El Al passengers in the Istanbul airport on 11 August will go on trial 5 October in the Istanbul Heavy Penalty Court. 

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German Sentenced for Burglaries in Support of Terrorists

Helmut Heckmeier, a thirty-year-old West German, was sentenced to ten months' imprisonment for burglary against a number of law offices in Munich. He said he acted on behalf of Hans Joachim Klein, a West German anarchist who took part in the Carlos-led terrorist attack on the OPEC office in Vienna last December and traveled with Carlos (Ilich Ramirez Sanchez) to Yugoslavia and the Middle East three weeks ago. Heckmeier said Klein wanted documents or other material to support possible kidnappings or bomb attacks, and also had asked for information on West German military installations and on the "degree of training" of other German leftists. Klein believed some of the information he wanted could be found in lawyers' offices, but Heckmeier claimed that he discovered no useful information. He said that he stole money in each of his burglaries in order to conceal his true purpose. 

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CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS

Date: 20 September 1976

Place: Argentina

Montoneros Continue Attacks on Foreign Business Personnel
A series of mid- and late-September terrorist attacks on foreign business personnel and property in Argentina included the street corner assassination on 20 September of John G. Little, Argentine executive of Schering Pharmaceutical Company, a subsidiary of a German-owned business. On 20 September several persons in a truck fired on the Chrysler Febre-Argentina administrative offices outside Buenos Aires. The Montoneros claimed credit for the attack on Chrysler and an earlier attack at the home of a Ford executive but not for Little's murder.

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Date: 25-26 September 1976

Place: Italy, Rome

Pro-Palestinian Rally Coincides with Wave of Bombings
On 25 September in Rome some 50,000 pro-Palestinians staged a rally condemning Syria's intervention in Lebanon. Numerous bombings and firebombings occurred simultaneously with the rally against American, Israeli and Lebanese installations in Rome. These included

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three branches of the Bank of America and Italy, an office of Avis car rentals, the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, a Lebanese Maronite monastery, and the warehouse of an Israeli-Italian company. This warehouse and the Avis office suffered the most extensive damage. A telephone call and a message in a telephone booth promised future actions against the interests of Zionism, the U.S. and multi-national corporations.

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Date: 27 September 1976

Place: Syria, Damascus

Fedayeen Attack on Damascus Hotel Fails

Four Palestinian terrorists held 90 hostages for seven hours in a Damascus hotel on 26 September. Four hostages and one terrorist were killed and 34 hostages wounded when Syrian troops stormed the hotel. The goal of the terrorists was the release of 33 Palestinian guerrillas jailed in Syria. The terrorists claimed to represent the "Black June" group of Fatah, named for the month Syria intervened in Lebanon. The PLO and Fatah have denied any involvement. The three surviving terrorists were publicly hanged the following day.

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TERRORIST THREATS AND PLANS

Tab B includes all reasonably credible reports of planned terrorist activity. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] the threats listed are considered sufficiently plausible to warrant alertness and the use of protective security measures. However, terrorist groups often discuss general intentions or make tentative plans for violent acts that they never succeed in carrying out. In nearly all the cases listed, the intended target and appropriate governments have been informed of the threat.

** Indicates a new threat reported for the first time.

* Indicates a revision of a threat reported in previous issues.

I. Western Hemisphere, Including the United States

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Target: FORD EXECUTIVES

Place: Argentina,
Buenos Aires

Date: Current

Seven senior executives of the Ford Motor Company in Buenos Aires received threatening letters in early September from the Montoneros. Gunfire and grenades were aimed at the home of a Ford executive on 15 September. This incident probably is related to the threatening letters.

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No significant terrorist threats were reported during the period 22-28 September 1976 for the following areas:

V. Far East

VI. Worldwide

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Target: President of Nicaragua ** President Somoza of Nicaragua plans an unofficial visit to the United States from 2-10 October according to the State Department, which is somewhat concerned over potential risks to Somoza's safety. Somoza declined an offer of Secret Service protection. [REDACTED]

Place: United States

Date: 2-10 October 1976

[REDACTED]

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Target: Pan Arab Games The Pan Arab Games in Damascus on or about 6 October could present dissidents with the opportunity to embarrass the Asad regime by terrorist acts, according to the U.S. Defense Attache.

Place: Syria, Damascus

Date: 6 October 1976

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Distribution: Ambassador L. Douglas Heck
Director of the Office for Combatting
Terrorism (M/CT)
Department of State

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Deputy Director for International
Negotiations and Arms Control
International Security Affairs
Department of Defense

Mr. James F. Barie
Assistant Chief, International Affairs
Office of Management and Budget

Mr. Daniel J. Mozeleski
National Security Council Staff

Mr. Herbert H. Kaiser, Jr.
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Environment,
Safety and Consumer Affairs
Department of Transportation

Mr. James Robinson
Criminal Division
Department of Justice

Mr. Richard D. Parsons
Associate Director of the Domestic Council

Mr. Herbert K. Reis
Legal Advisor
United States Mission to the United Nations

Mr. J. Robert McBrien
Special Assistant for Special Legislation
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Department of Treasury

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